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Sunday, February 2, 1913.

A woman named Lake in Milwaukee claims that kissing is a bar to love. What breaths she must have met!

A Johns Hopkins professor announces that orange blossoms can be used as an anesthetic. But there's nothing new about that.

Judge Archibald says that his conscience is clear. So, doubtless, every Senator could say who voted to convict him. But sometimes a conscience is a queer thing.

The great scientist, Agassiz, used to declare that he had no time to waste in making money. But a son of his who has just died in Boston was of a different opinion; he left a million dollars.

Connecticut legislators provide for newspaper reporters of legislative proceedings by making them special employees or assistant clerks. And those who don't get in on the deal denounce it as graft!

An Oklahoma paper reports that a man in Lawson, that State, recently found an animal that "bears resemblance to a dog, calf, pig, and several other animals." And Oklahoma a "dry" State, too!

Ice dealers on the Atlantic coast are talking about an "ice famine." And yet there are so many icebergs near by that the routes of the big ships have to be changed. Why not "rope" a few bergs and tow them to port?

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The Bull Moose, who carried Chicago by a considerable margin last November, do not even nominate candidates for the spring election. The Illinois animal seems to bear resemblance to the bumble bee, which legend says is biggest when it's born."

Atlanta, in the prohibition State of Georgia, is bragging that the "dry" laws are so well observed in that city that only two hundred people were sent to the hospitals during the Christmas holidays, to be patched up from cuts and shots received in drunken brawls. Admirable exemption!

Up to now, thirty-four States have decided to take part in the San Francisco-Panama Canal Exposition of 1915. And some of them have arranged to spend large sums there; so that perhaps an average of \$150,000 each would not be too high an estimate, or upwards of \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, aside from California's expenditure.

Uncle Joe Cannon having been quoted as saying that Jefferson Davis was one of the four greatest Americans, makes denial. What he said was that Davis was one of the four greatest men produced by the civil war, which is quite a different thing. The four, in the order which he places them, are, Lincoln, Grant, Lee, and Davis. As to the first two there will be no disagreement; as to the second two, what ever disagreement there may be as between them that disagreement would not be as to Lee.

"You can't find a single mayor in the United States who could get a job in Germany," says S. S. McClure. Very likely; and some of them speak very good German, too. But in Germany municipal expertise is a profession. Besides, he doesn't need to be a "fellow citizen," but is promoted from one city to another as his knowledge and experience become famous. But in the United States, the idea of calling in an expert from some other city to be mayor would be hotly resisted, not only as a slur on home product, but as an imposition upon the taxpayers.

Thorpe, the greatest athlete in the world, admits that three years ago while a student at Carlisle Indian School, he played baseball on a salary with a professional team. And this is held to degrade him in the athletic world, and to strip him of the honors he won at the Olympic Games at Stockholm last year. Pretty severe punishment for a false pretense; but justly visited from the standpoint of clean sport. Still, what he did at Stockholm, he did, and no one came within reach of him. But even with all his achievements eliminated, the American team

was triumphant in these games by a large margin.

HEADING OFF A PERIL.

After three days' debate and wrangling, the Senate yesterday passed the resolution introduced by Senator John D. Works of California, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution with regard to the Presidential term.

The resolution as adopted by the Senate provides for a single six-year Presidential term, with no re-election for anybody who has been President. A great many amendments were offered, including one, which would, in fact, have entirely changed the foundation principle of our governmental structure, by allowing of the election of the President by direct popular vote. This, fortunately, was voted down. Many other amendments were proposed, but all were defeated; and on the final vote the Works resolution passed by a vote of forty-seven to twenty-three, being one more than the necessary two-thirds.

The resolution now goes to the House, where it will probably be concurred in without much opposition.

The resolution ought to be adopted by the States, the concurrence of three-fourths of which is necessary in order to make the proposed amendment a part of the Constitution.

We consider that we have had in the past an ideal freedom in this respect. There has been up to last year a complete concurrence in respect to the tradition that forbade the re-election of a President after he had served two full terms or a term and a part of a term. Col. Roosevelt himself gave in his adherence to this tradition, but afterwards withdrew it and became an active candidate in spite of it.

It is the ideal situation when the people can elect whom they choose for President; but in these strenuous times the people are not allowed to do their own thinking or propose their own candidates, but ambitious men come to the front, regardless of tradition, of precedent, of custom, and take advantage of the lack of restriction on possible Presidential terms. So that to leave the matter open, as it has been, might invite a dictatorship. This idea was scoffed in the Senate, but so, as was very justly said, it has always been scoffed at by every free people until they got the dictator, and then it was too late.

The necessity for this restriction having been clearly proved by the occurrences of the past year, the proper thing for the House of Representatives to do is to promptly concur in the passage of this resolution and then for the States as promptly to ratify it.

PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS.

The address made to the farmers in Logan on Friday by D. F. Smith, manager of the Salt Lake Growers' Exchange, was one of noteworthy importance. Mr. Smith as manager of that exchange in this city, has a first-rate working knowledge of the matter of supply and prices. He knows that the farmers in Davis and Salt Lake counties who raise produce for the consumption of the people of Salt Lake City lose very greatly when they sell to the middlemen rather than to the consumers direct, and that on the other hand the consumers lose in not buying direct from the farmers. This knowledge has come to him by reason of the fact that for a number of years past there has been under his general supervision an open market on Second West street, between South Temple and First South, where the farmers were enabled to sell from their wagons direct to the consumers. In that way the farmers get better prices than the retailers here would pay them, and the consumers buy for considerable less than they would have to pay to the retailers. It has been of great advantage both to the farmer and to the consumer. It has also tended powerfully to regulate prices and restrain extortion. The open farmers' market has been a sort of clearing-house whereby the consumers could protect themselves and at the same time benefit the farmers.

It is Mr. Smith's idea to eliminate so far as possible the middleman and so increase the profits to the farmers by enabling them to get better prices, while at the same time helping the consumers by offering them good and fresh vegetables at prices less than they have to pay at the stores.

Mr. Smith urges that Salt Lake City "needs a public market more than it needs public parks." And as a practical proposition he is quite right. There is no question of the great advantage that would be derived by the consumers in this city if they could meet the producers direct, and get all their supplies with the middlemen eliminated. And yet, we want the parks too.

Another proposition of Mr. Smith's was that the delivery system in Salt Lake City is too expensive. Instead of compelling the customers all to go to the farmers' market, he would have a central delivery system, that would deliver for all; and he estimates that this would save from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per month.

Mr. Smith urges that under the present conditions it is the poorer classes who cannot afford to go to a farmers' market. There is a good deal in this, for, as he says, the housekeepers have their house work to do and the mothers cannot leave their homes and children to go down to a market. But if they would send their orders by telephone or otherwise and have delivery made at the lowest possible figure, the poorer of the community would receive the most immediate and a vast benefit.

Mr. Smith urges that the farmers can do these things themselves which he recommends, if they are allowed a free hand. We believe that the people of

this city are in favor of giving them a free hand in this matter, and allowing them to help the community to the utmost possible extent, in the directions indicated by Mr. Smith. We commend his address to all concerned, including not only farmers and the consumers of this city, but to the officials who will have the matter more directly in charge.

JUVENILE COURT BENEFITS.

After an examination of the bill which has been introduced in the House for the purpose of changing the juvenile court system of the State, we have no hesitancy in saying that it should be killed by that body. The movement for children's courts is practically universal. Communications from Germany, Japan, England, Ireland, Scotland and other foreign countries have been received by those interested in juvenile courts here, asking for information as to our methods of dealing with delinquent and dependent and neglected children, showing that the good work being done here is attracting wide attention. The fact that ours is a State system and reaches out to every boy and girl and every man and woman in the State, is very much in its favor. Originally these courts were established only in large, populous centers, but have been gradually extended until nearly all States pretending to have juvenile courts all have made them State wide. If it is a good thing to take the city boy away from the criminal courts, with the jails and steel cages, and baneful atmosphere, and help them to become good citizens by kind, patient, loving treatment; administered by men and women who understand children, why is it not equally good for the boy in the rural districts? Besides, the State is the natural and proper guardian for all her children, and why should it not assume the care and supervision of its delinquent boys and girls? In doing this, should it not choose among its citizens, those who are best equipped mentally and morally for the most sacred duty of caring for future citizens to do the needed work?

One of the most commendable things about our juvenile court system is that it separates entirely the delinquent boy from the criminal man. Indeed, this is one of the basic principles of all modern juvenile methods.

For the criminal judge with his mind filled with guilt and punishment it is substituted a judge with a mind full of patience, and love, and whose single idea is to help the boy; for the sheriff with his time chiefly occupied in handling burglars, robbers, and murderers, it has substituted the kindly probation officer. For jails, prisons, and penitentiaries, it has substituted good family homes, and detention and other schools.

The bill before the legislature provides that sheriffs shall be the chief probation officers. Just think of that, will you? The sheriff, representing the very essence of the criminal law, constantly handling the vilest and most depraved men and women in the State, to have charge for their delinquencies and trespasses, of our boys and girls! Every justice of the peace in the State is made a "juvenile court." The court where originates every criminal proceeding, a criminal court pure and simple, and calling it a "juvenile court" or any other refined name cannot make it anything else than a criminal court. To be precise, this bill, if it becomes law, will destroy every vestige of the juvenile court idea in this State. The excellent beginning which has been made to uplift and save our children will be brought to naught, and the whole scheme be destroyed and the wheels of progress along these lines be turned backward twenty-five years, and the conditions for the care of our youth be made even worse than they were before we had a juvenile court.

It has been suggested that the handling of the juvenile cases in the southern part of the State by the regular district judges, who are ex-officio juvenile courts, has been slow and unsatisfactory. There is doubtless some ground for this complaint. These district judges are good men, but their time and attention are necessarily taken up with their regular court work. And besides, the fact that they, too, are criminal courts, makes it desirable that some other method be adopted for caring for children. Would it not be far better to develop and strengthen our present system rather than revert to old conditions? Why not amend the present law so as to appoint one or more juvenile judges—circuit judges—to preside over the southern districts, so that all business could be promptly handled?

Increase the salaries of the probation officers so that they can devote the time necessary for the care of juveniles. Place the whole system on a good sound basis, and there can be no doubt that the difficulties complained of will be overcome, and Utah will have a juvenile court system which will stand for something, and of which all her citizens may be proud.

We believe that the juvenile court system in the State of Utah is doing excellent work, and if given proper support by the State Legislature will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the most skeptical, as it has already demonstrated to fair-minded citizens, the soundness of the principles upon which it is founded. The economic value of the work to the State is beyond question. From the annual report of the juvenile court commission we see that there were over 8000 cases handled by the juvenile courts during the years 1911-12, at an expense to the State of less than five dollars each. Had these cases been handled by other courts it would have cost the State probably not less than fifty dollars per case, or ten times the total sum that has thus far been appropriated for the support and maintenance of the juvenile courts.

Under the present system we feel that a great majority of the boys and

girls whose cases have been handled by the juvenile courts were materially benefited by the kindly treatment that they received. Had they been taken before the justices' courts, many of them would have been sent to jail and locked in the same cell with older and more vicious offenders, and their future for good citizenship forever blighted.

We believe in the juvenile court system in Utah, and think it should have the strongest possible support. It is proving itself a life-saving institution to many of our young, and is entitled to the most thoughtful consideration. The conditions that House bill No. 56 attempts to remedy would still exist, if it were enacted, and the boys and girls, instead of receiving attention guaranteed them by a well-equipped juvenile court would be stamped as criminals. The bill as it now reads is not a juvenile court measure, it is simply the old system of criminal procedure masquerading under a false name. Even if true that the work has not proven an entire success in the more remote sections of our State, that is not a reason for an attack upon the whole system, but indicates that the juvenile court system ought to be improved in those localities, and that those responsible for the proposed law are not familiar with the virtues of the present one. They condemn the system without first giving it a sufficient opportunity to demonstrate its true worth. Such a proceeding is manifestly unjust, and should receive no favor from our legislative assembly.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The business of this city has been enlivened during the past week by seasonable winter weather, and other good flurries of snow, which gives further reassurance of abundant water for next season. The activity of business is fairly attested by the increase of 11.6 per cent in the bank clearings of the week just past, compared with those of the corresponding week last year.

The stores still continue their special sales, getting ready for spring openings. Business is lively and collections are good. Large numbers of buyers are in the East laying in their spring stocks.

The building operations of the city give every indication of tremendous activity the coming season. Building is being pushed on the east bench high school, on the administration building for the University, on the Newhouse block, and the beginnings of activity on the capital are in evidence.

In contrast to previous weeks, the past six days have been very active in the real estate market. The dealers report numerous transactions of considerable magnitude, and say inquiries have been unusually brisk. Thousands of acres of Utah farm land have been sold to farmers who will cultivate the soil, and to development companies which expect to irrigate and arrange the ground for occupancy by next summer.

The number of real estate transfers was large. The recorded deeds show that fifty-four pieces of property changed hands. Many of these were home sites and several lots on which business buildings will be erected.

One of the most important developments during the week was the opening of the bid of the Deseret Savings and Deseret National banks for the building and lot adjoining the bank building on Main street. This property will be purchased by the bank owners for \$65,000. It is intended to demolish the present bank building and the acquired structure and erect a skyscraper.

The property is owned by the John Sharp estate. The bid was opened by Parley L. Williams, administrator, the executors of the will having been granted permission by the district court to accept bids. Only the one bid was received, the bank officials and executors having previously agreed upon the price. It will be necessary to get the court's approval before the deal is closed, which will be soon.

The separation of the Union Pacific from the Southern Pacific is proceeding with due diligence, and many rumors are current as to possible official changes. Many of the leading railway officials visit this city from time to time with the view of completing the arrangements and planning for improvements.

Record-breaking activities on the Salt Lake Route and on the Western Pacific to the Pacific coast for midwinter excursions are in view.

The membership contest in the Transportation club has ended in a tie. The club now has more than 400 members.

Snow has been cleared from all the tracks and the trains are running on schedule time.

There has been very little to attract attention during the past week in the mining industry, and little or no news in regard to the metals. Copper continues to hold at 16½ cents a pound in America, while the London metal market fluctuates fractionally daily, the whole copper world being on the watch for the resumption of world-bidding of the metal. The copper exports during January showed a very material decrease over the same month of last year, and it is being heard that the big producers of copper in America are to curtail their output for the time being.

Weather conditions during the week have been extremely favorable generally over the State, and a liberal outpouring has been forwarded to market, but there continues a sad lack of prospecting in Utah hills. It is by no means an easy matter to interest capital in the exploitation of new fields.

During the present week the International company in Tooele county will place the third blast furnace in opera-

tion at the lead smelter, and the fourth furnace will be put into commission on February 15th. With the four furnaces operating, this lead smelter will have a daily capacity of 1000 tons of ore. The company so far has made no plans in regard to resuming copper smelting at the plant.

Eastern stock market conditions are very unsatisfactory, and no material change can be expected until the quieting influences now at work have been more fully studied in the light of greater experience. Stocks as a rule are at very low ranges marketwise, yet there is plenty of room for an even greater downward tendency before the upward trend is expected.

Local mining share conditions are as unsatisfactory as could be imagined. There is a total lack of public interest, and there is nothing in the immediate future indicating that a change for the better is likely for some time. The investing public everywhere is playing a waiting game as far as the stock markets are concerned.

The commercial agencies of the country report the continuance of the business expansion so prominent in the closing year, guided on conservative lines. The larger centers of distribution continue a heavy business, especially in the big crop regions. Money is easy. Funds are returning to the big financial centers from the interior banks in large volume, and Western banks are liberal buyers of commercial paper. The satisfactory conditions with which the old year closed have been continued through the first month of the new year. Weather conditions in some localities have been adverse, and the big garment workers' strike in New York has been a deterrent.

The iron and steel trade continues so active that only the inability of the mills to make prompt delivery prevents further expansion. The open winter has been favorable for new building, and important construction work is in progress.

The Boston wool market reports light business, with prices firmly held. The stocks of wool are low, and it is reckoned that manufacturers must soon come into the market for supplies. Money is abundant on easy terms and trade is reported fairly good on the stock exchange. The exports of gold cause no uneasiness, because of the abundance of money.

Altogether, the first month of the year is reassuring to the business situation, and is likely, so far as present appearances go, to be a gauge of good prosperity for the future.

WORKING FOR RECALL.

The courts are daily proceeding to foster the spirit which demands the recall of judges, the most recent case being the finding of Wm. R. Nelson, editor of the Kansas City Star, guilty of contempt for printing what is admitted to be a fact, that Judge Guthrie's decision had been prepared in advance of the hearings of the case. But, if this was quite the right thing to do, why is it contempt of court to give the fact? After all, however, even if we are forced by this sort of thing to come to the recall of judges, we are not like-

ly to see anything more offensive to judicial morale or dignity than was the recall of Judge Hanford of Seattle by Attorney-General Wickersham purely on account of a decision that Judge Hanford had made.

PRESSING THE LIMIT.

Dr. Wiley's talk here was a breezy one, and he delivered many striking aphorisms; he set the mark of official protection to the citizens very high; but most men would rather escape so much surveillance and interference. It is all right and desirable for the Government to see that all preparations put up either for foods or medicines must be pure, and must honestly say what they are made of; but when, in the present somewhat uncertain development of hygienic science and sanitation, any one says that "a community that permits a single citizen to die of a preventable disease is a murderer," that is not pressing the button, it is pressing the limit; a surveillance, guidance, and distinction which that implies, exercised by the community upon the individual, might make death a welcome relief to him.

A CASE OF REFERENDUM.

There is from time to time a curious example of the application of the referendum which is so much advocated. An instance of this we find detailed in the St. Louis Times, where it appears that certain mills in St. Louis desire to erect a \$200,000 addition to their plant, but in order to make that addition serviceable it is necessary that there shall be a short railroad switch put in. The construction of such a switch, however, it appears, must necessarily be submitted to a vote of the people before it can be allowed. Just why the people of the whole city of St. Louis should be compelled to vote on a small local improvement like that, does not appear; yet such is the case, as we gather from the editorial in the Times. Its setting forth of the matter is concise and clear, and we cannot do better than to copy it as follows:

The Purina Mills at Eighth and Gratiot streets are seeking to enlarge this important business by the erection of a \$200,000 addition. A short railroad switch is necessary to connect the two divisions of the plant.

Under the new initiative and referendum law, it is necessary to submit to all the voters of St. Louis the question of whether this switch can be built. The cost of an election is approximately \$50,000. Of course it will be impossible for all the voters to visit the Purina Mills and personally examine the plans for the proposed switch. If they did, they would hardly understand it, not being, as a body, civil engineers and contractors.

Meanwhile, the Purina Mill enlargement plans must rest until the question is decided. We hope that the courts will act promptly and in very definite language when this particular test case is put up to them.

At the same time, it would be interesting to know whether there was any responsibility back of the ridiculous initiative law which now threatens the city in a vital way. We think that there was not.

Rev. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate church, New York, is of opinion that "the clergyman who recently spoke of New York City as 'the vestibule of hell,' probably drew the long bow too far." But what business has a clergyman to draw the long bow at all?

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